

The Sun

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I WENT MOURNING WITHOUT THE SUN; I STOOD UP AND CRIED IN THE CONGREGATION.—JOB, 30-28.

PURE WATER IS ALWAYS CHEAPER THAN ARE FUNERALS.

"What about your water?" This is one of the first questions asked about by prospective residents, writes Frank W. McClure of the Utah Public Health association, who suggests that man can live without luxuries. He can exist for weeks without food, but he perishes miserably in a few hours without water. Water is necessary for all animal and vegetable life. It converts the desert into a garden and its lack turns the garden into a desert again. But impure water may be almost as bad as none at all. It is well known that impure water is responsible for much sickness. Many great epidemics of typhoid, cholera and dysentery have been traced to an infected water supply. The installation of proper water systems has resulted in a very great decrease in the amount of sickness and death in every case.

Water in its natural state contains much foreign matter. Most of this is harmless. It is only when contaminated by the offscouring of human beings that it becomes of great danger. In 1885 at Plymouth, Pa., ten hundred and four cases of typhoid were traced to one person. This man spent the Christmas holidays in Philadelphia. Returning home he went to bed with typhoid. His excreta, instead of being disinfected and buried, was thrown on the bank of the stream which supplied the town reservoir. There it remained frozen until a March thaw, when it was washed into the stream. Three weeks later typhoid appeared in the town and about one of every five inhabitants became sick and one hundred and fourteen died.

It should not be forgotten that the absence of typhoid in a community does not prove that the water is pure and safe. Many other disorders of the digestive system and the intestines are caused by impure water. And the continual use of unwholesome water may so weaken the system and lessen its powers of resistance that it falls ready prey to the attacks of pneumonia and other maladies. Most infants' deaths are due to intestinal disorders and can usually be traced to impure water or milk. Wherever good water has been substituted for bad there has been a great decrease in infantile mortality.

Safe water is usually merely a question of a little expense and vigilance. No community and no individual can afford to neglect the water supply. Pure water is cheaper than funerals.

Farmers of the Northwestern States undoubtedly prefer a price of three dollars for wheat instead of \$2.20 as fixed by the government. Yet the government's price is in the nature of a guarantee—it is a price they are sure to obtain even should the war suddenly stop. Though wheat raisers are being prevented from garnering as much as the traffic will bear, there are other compensating advantages. In a time such as the present everybody cannot be satisfied. As patriotic citizens, we must abide by the decisions made at Washington.

PROTECT THE DEER AND INCREASE THE MEAT SUPPLY OF UTAH.

While fifteen states, including Utah, will have no big game hunting this year because deer have been exterminated or because the stock has been so reduced that the season is closed, there are thirty-three other states, according to the United States department of agriculture, which will have an open season for deer hunting. This season ranges from four days in New Jersey and six days in Massachusetts and Vermont to two months or more in some of the Southern States. These seasons opened in August in Oregon and in most parts of California; in September in the rest of California and Idaho, South Carolina and Virginia; in October in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Georgia, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico; in November in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and several of the Southern States, and in December in Pennsylvania. There is no open season on deer in Utah this year. In about one-third of the states the law allows the hunter one deer a year and in most others two.

The department of agriculture urges all persons to co-operate to secure the best possible protection of deer so as to get the maximum amount of venison as a source of meat. It is estimated that about eighty thousand deer are killed legally in the United States each year. These produce nearly ten million pounds of venison. The biological survey of the department says that this number of deer can be very largely increased, since only two or three states produce more than ten thousand deer a year and many less than one thousand. When eleven hundred deer are obtained in a state as densely populated as Massachusetts, it should not be difficult, says the department, to increase the total in the other states by at least 25 per cent. Every pound of venison brought in should be made to save a pound of beef, mutton or pork raised on ranch or farm.

The co-operation of game commissioners, conservation associations and other organizations is requested by the department as an aid in securing accurate reports of the number of deer killed in each state this year. Such reports should prove of value for comparison with the returns from other years and may tell whether the number of deer annually taken in any state may be increased without impairing the breeding stock.

"As a result of a suggestion from the American consulate in La Guayra"—so runs an official statement—the farmers of Venezuela have begun to ship corn to the New York market, eighty tons having constituted the first cargo sent. The duties of an American consul have not hitherto been thought to comprise activity in procuring goods to be sent to American markets to compete with the home product, no matter how high the prices may be which are prevailing in the United States—and which are said to have afforded the basis for the amiable suggestion of Consul Brett to our Venezuelan competitors. There is another phase to this situation which is also worth considering. The eighty tons of Venezuelan corn which are coming to New York, and all the other tons which may follow them, will be admitted through our custom houses free of duty, because the Underwood democratic tariff law struck out the fifteen cents a bushel duty which the Payne republican tariff provided as a protection to American farmers. So that we find American consuls aiding foreign producers to get into the American market, where the bars already had been let down by a democratic congress.

Price men and women have in the past generally managed to make their own selections for city officers when the time came by convention, caucus or otherwise, without insistence, assistance or suggestions from comparatively newcomers to the community. Several good men are at this time being mentioned for mayor, the city council and other places to be filled on the 6th of November, next, and The Sun has no doubt such will be chosen when the time comes. In the meantime it might not be a bad idea to keep an eye on several fellows who are discussing this and that one in the hope they may after election get their mitts into the treasury through merchandising or otherwise. The Sun knows this to be the goal of at least one local politician ever since he landed in this man's town.

MINERS AND COAL OPERATORS HAVE AGREED

(Continued from page six.)

ed an increase of four cents a ton. All paychecks will hereafter be cashed at the rate of a result of the agreement reached.

Cripple Creek, Colo., consumers paid \$15.25 for coal.

E. Sautsch, Jr., was down from Black Hawk Wednesday. The mine there and at Mohrland and Hiasat had so far worked two days this week and had cars in sight for the third day. When working the Hiasat and Black Hawk output is close to three thousand tons daily.

A. H. Apperson, vice president and general manager of the United States Fuel company, is back in Salt Lake City from a trip to the coast for his health, which is said to be much better than when he left here a few weeks ago in company with his physician, Dr. Warren Benjamin, for a rest.

For the death of her husband, F. E. Wyatt, Mrs. Margaret Wyatt was awarded a certified check of forty-five hundred dollars by a jury in the court of Judge G. F. Goodwin at Salt Lake City last Tuesday from the United States Fuel company. Wyatt was an employee of the company and was killed in an accident last March.

Coal mined in Colorado this year will probably reach an aggregate far in excess of any tonnage that has ever been recorded before. Hauling labor troubles and other untoward events, it is estimated that the 1917 production of the mines will reach nearly 14,000,000 tons. The output of the mines already this year is approaching 1,250,000 tons.

Details concerning the coal situation in Utah were last Wednesday sent to Dr. H. A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, in a telegram formulated by the state public utilities commission and signed by W. W. Armstrong, Utah fuel administrator. Suggestions are made that Union Pacific westbound empty cars be diverted to the Denver and Rio Grande for coal transportation, and that the latter railway so arrange its through freight traffic as to accommodate coal shipments.

UTAH RAILWAYS TERMINALS ABOUT COMPLETED AT PROVO

PROVO, Oct. 5.—Utah railway is now working two hundred men in the southwestern part of Provo. The company expects to have the railroad yards and terminals completed by November.

If the water ordinarily used in cooking cereals is replaced with skim milk, the cooked food will contain about four times as much protein, a valuable body building material, and will be just as good a food in other respects.

venior. The work has been going on all summer, and two coaling trestles, a water tank, a ninety-foot turntable, roundhouse, machine shops, oil storage tanks and other railroad equipment are being erected just as rapidly as possible.

During the past few weeks more than fifty thousand yards of dirt have been moved and 120,000 cars of gravel ballast have been put into the sections where the buildings and branch tracks will be built. The concrete work is being rushed to completion and the concrete beams and pillars are being rapidly put into place. The foundations, cleaning pits and work of that class are finished, and the crane was set today for erecting the roundhouse beams. The building probably will be completed in two weeks.

More than seven miles of trackage for switching purposes have already been laid and more will be put down before the company starts shipping coal from the Carbon county mines.

COAL PRODUCTION BREAKS ALL RECORDS HERETOFORE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Coal production in the United States this year exceeds that of a year ago 18 per cent, the fuel administration announced today. "The prospects of a coal shortage this year," says Dr. Harry A. Garfield, "will depend upon whether the American demands have increased by more than 18 per cent. If industries developed from war and other causes have grown beyond that point, then we must go short. We have no figures at hand to tell what the development has been."

Asking For Increase.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 10.—Formal demand for an increase in wages of 33½ per cent was handed operators in the Wyoming coal district by representatives of the United Mine Workers employed there today. The demand followed a lengthy conference of union leaders. About four thousand men are affected.

The operators submitted the demand by telegram to Dr. H. A. Garfield, coal administrator, declaring in their message that if such an advance is made coal prices must be advanced to the public.

Pending reply from Dr. Garfield, no action was taken.

Eastern Famine Feared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—A general conference of the country's coal operators at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 23d, was called tonight by J. D. Morrow, secretary of the National Coal association, for the purpose, it was announced, of helping the fuel administration avert a coal famine.

Cap and tracks made of aluminum through which hot or cold water can be circulated for use as surgical compresses have been invented in Europe.

THE SUN TO BE \$2.00 THE YEAR

Beginning January 1, 1919, the subscription of The Sun will be advanced in price from \$1.50 to \$2.00 the year—months only dollar, and the months fifty cents. The reason for the advance is a very real one. Such a newspaper as The Sun is cannot be sold and present costs of production are \$1.50 and its owners must be even. Again, The Sun is the best newspaper in this territory and is worth every cent of the \$2.00 asked for it.

Paper upon which The Sun is printed has advanced in the past few months from 44.25 per hundred pounds to \$7.00 per hundred pounds, wholesale, and by the time it reaches the publisher is less than \$8.00 per hundred. In type metal has gone up 100 per cent, type has advanced 100 per cent, and ink and other materials going into the making of a newspaper 100 per cent. Even the paper 100 per cent. Even the ink, including labor, also 100 per cent.

Until January 1, 1919, subscribers to The Sun may renew their subscriptions at the old rate of \$1.50 the year—possibly strict in advance—and they may advance as many years as they wish, but they must do it before January 1, 1919, as after that date all subscriptions will be \$2.00 the year.

Our advertising rates have been advanced some, but it is fair to expect the advertiser to bear the whole burden, so we are going to ask our subscribers to stand part of the increase in cost of production by raising our subscription rates to \$2.00 per year. Most of the dailies raised their prices about a year ago, but the weeklies have left their rates at a dollar and a half when the blank paper costs more than that now.

Only a few years ago it took three bushels of wheat to pay for a year's subscription to The Sun, while now one bushel will pay for a year at the increased rate. The advance is less than a cent a week and we are sure that every fair minded person will admit that that isn't outrageous considering the prices prevailing on all commodities these days.

CLOSING OUT SALE

From the 12th to the 21st of This Month

We will conduct a bonafide sale on all our stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CUT GLASS, CLOCKS, TOILET ARTICLES, HAND PAINTED CHINA, SILVERWARE, OPTICAL GOODS AND CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES. Most of the latter we contracted for in the spring at the low prices, and on our white ivory, especially, we can save you at least 50 per cent on the prices that will prevail everywhere during the holidays this year.

Owing to the draft there is a great scarcity of watchmakers all over the country. They are getting more as wages than they could make in small towns. For this reason, MORE THAN LIKELY, THERE WILL NOT BE ANY JEWELER IN PRICE AT CHRISTMAS TIME THIS YEAR, so do your Christmas buying NOW when you can get the goods at prices in many instances below cost.

Before being in a position to quit business we will have to satisfy our creditors to the amount of about \$1000.00. In view of this condition, we will have to sacrifice many things, all of which will be to your advantage.

ONLY TEN DAYS OF THE SALE

Even the fixtures go. We do not want to take a thing with us belonging to the former stock. Everyone knows that while in Price we have always carried only those lines generally known as STANDARD, and on these goods we agree to undersell materially any mail order house or individual (if they carry them).

Nuf Sed. It is up to you to do the rest. Open daily from 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

ELITE JEWELRY CO.

PRICE, UTAH

P. S.—All having left repair work with us will confer a favor by calling for same before the last day of the sale.

TO THE FARMERS OF UTAH

YOUR PART IN THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN. The farmers of America are supplying the world with food, and the farmers of Utah are doing their full share. Without this food, success in the war would be impossible. The production of the service you are now rendering cannot be overestimated—but food alone will not win the war. Our government must be provided with money. Huge armies must be clothed and armed and supplied with the tools of war, and transported to the other side of the world.

You Must Help Financially, Too

In a world made free by the blood—the suffering—the tears of millions upon millions of his fellow men, no American, and surely no Utahn, will feel that he has done his duty until he has DONE ALL THAT HE CAN. To the full extent of your ability YOU must carry on YOUR shoulders some of the financial burden of this war for humanity.

In making your subscription to the second Liberty Loan, think of the Utah boys who are offering their lives, if need be, that civilization shall not perish. Among these boys are your own sons and your neighbors' sons. Remember that we are not only fighting for humanity—we are fighting for the safety of our own homes, for the safety of our wives and children. Our armies are fighting in Europe so that it will not be necessary for them to fight in America.

With these thoughts in mind, make your subscription. Make it to include money you NEED. Make it to include money you CANNOT POSSIBLY GET ALONG WITHOUT. And the feeling that will spring up in your heart will be patriotism—and more. It will be your part in the universal sacrifice—that the world may be made safe for democracy.

DON'T WAIT. Go to your bank NOW and buy the bonds that will send YOUR DOLLARS over there to give a FAIR CHANCE to the boys who are offering their lives for the world's liberty.

Liberty Loan Committee of Utah

This Space Contracted and Paid For By Brooks Furniture Co., Price, Utah.

HEARING STARTED IN THE COAL DAMAGE SUITS

(Continued from page one.)

Standard. He declared that the purpose of the Denver and Rio Grande in failing to furnish interchange cars to the coal companies was to restrict the trade of the Utah mines to the state of Utah as much as possible. It was shown that during 1915 the Standard mines shipped 118,000 tons; 1916, 236,000 tons; and 1917, including September, 200,000 tons, the bulk of the coal being shipped in Utah points.

Regarding cars furnished by the Southern Pacific, Lewis said he believed the Wyoming shippers received in excess of their proportion of cars. He said he did not know whether or not there was any discrimination as far as the demands of the four complainants in the present action are concerned.

RAILROAD FARES RAISED.

Utah railroad ticket agents call attention to the fact that the recent revenue bill passed by congress places an 8 per cent tax on railroad tickets, and a 10 per cent tax on Pullman car tickets effective November 1st, next. He after that date a round trip ticket between Utah and Chicago will cost \$5.14 more than it does now, and eighty-five cents will be added to the Pullman fare for one way.

Coal was discovered so close to a Virginian's residence that a mine was opened and the fuel is carried on a small railroad to the heater in his cellar.

New fur coats are rather close fitting at the waist.